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Legislation of state information policy the formation of bases and development

Khalid Niyazov

Institute of Law and
Human Rights of ANAS
Head of the Department of the Institute,
Associate Professor, Baku, Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Analysis of some of the provisions of the Law on Information, Information and Information Protection shows that this law regulates more informal relationships. The Anti-Terror Law does not specifically stipulate information terrorism. However, information terrorism can inflict severe blows on the interests of the individual, society and the state, and sometimes to overcome the serious consequences (such as the state's economic system as a result of cyber attacks, state information resources, etc.) is more difficult and problematic than eliminating becomes. This type of terrorism should also be specified in the law, and its definition, the ways of characterizing it, and in general the legal aspects of the relations arising in this area. The process of formation and development of the legislative basis of the state information policy is a dialectical process that progresses parallel with the overall development of the political system and society as a whole.

Keywords: *state information policy, information right, opinion, freedom of speech and press, information space, information security, information society.*

Introduction

Azerbaijan has undertaken complex measures to ensure mass media, freedom of speech, information, freedom of speech, and individuality in the past 25 years, as a way of building a democratic, legal, secular state. These events are continuing in the present day too, and information - international experience is deeply studied to form an open society, and national legislation is adequately upgraded to the demands of the new era. The state, as the

main provider of information freedom, determines the legal regime of information, the rules of access to information, the rules of access to information and the rules for the freedom of information as a whole with the help of legal regulation. At the same time, it imposes legal remedies to prevent the exercise of this freedom.

After the restoration of the state independence of Azerbaijan endeavours Civil society and a legal state and the most important attribute of a new stage in the

development of the mass media was founded. The fact that our country holds one of the leading places in the CIS for the dynamics of freedom of speech and press in the last 25 years is conditioned by these realities.

The development history of the Azerbaijani press has passed a long and complicated way. Generally speaking, although the history of the press as its public institution is not as old as history, it is gratifying that the history of the Azerbaijani press is one of the first in Central Asia and Eastern Europe.

On July 22, 1875, the first press body - the newspaper "Ekinchi" began functioning under the founding of Hasan bey Zardabi. Referring to the role played by the "Akinci" newspaper in the formation of Azerbaijan's information policy, national leader of the Azerbaijani people Heydar Aliyev said: "The main principles declared by the national democratic press" Ekinchi "newspaper - enlightenment, modernization, purity of the ideology, propagation of national goals, organic identity of human values with national traditions, bringing literary language closer to the spoken language, objective coverage of events has become the cornerstone of the future development of Azerbaijani national-democratic press" [1].

The founder of the history of the press, "Farmer" newspaper c uncle in 1877 after the publication of the newspaper, in its issue of 56 Stop the activity at the property.

Late 19th century - The beginning of the twentieth century can be characterized as a period of media pressing in the history of Azerbaijan. In the period underreview, Ziya (1879), Kashkul (1880), Kaspi (1880-90), East-rs (1903), "Life" (1905), " (1915), "Azerbaijan" (1918) and "Molla Nasreddin" magazine in 1906.

The national democratic press of 1918-1920 played a major role in the victory of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan and its

propaganda. The vast majority of those who achieved the foundation of the first democratic state in the East and in the Turkish world were prominent, talented journalists, publicists and political figures.

The AXC periodical is a result of higher development in the history of Azerbaijan's national journalism compared to previous and previous periods was able to reach the stage. In the years 1918-1920, the government of the Democratic Republic, which was one of the most honorable stages of our national liberation history, had done a great deal of work to create a legal framework for the development of our national journalism. For the first time in this period, the state-run information policy of national-democratic character has been implemented.

In May of 1918, creating a democratic republic of Azerbaijan, soon, on 30 October 1919, "the press charter receives the URL. While adopting the "Press Charter" reflecting the freedom of thought, freedom of the press, and other rights and freedoms in this area, it has been relied on the democratic principles of media freedom in progressive world-wide normative-legal acts at that time.

On October 30, 1919, the "Press Charter" adopted by the Parliament of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan gave a serious impetus to the development. The charter provides for the cancellation of senzuran the media showed that of the establishment of the legal ways. "Press Charter" in accordance with the first paragraph, with the publication of works by the government printing press allowed to sell the business, and no one qualified to e charged and the government declared istənilməyəcəyi [2].

"Press Charter" in accordance with the relevant rules, the profile of the Prophet for the first time in the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan signed an order on 9 November 1918, the national government censorship of

the press was with the abolition of censorship in the country to open the way to the press release. "The press is about the charter" for many years under the oppression of tsarist empire squeezed allow people to express their opinions freely. The adopted charter was the first legislative act regulating the activities of mass media in the country. Thus, the development of free and professional journalism in Azerbaijan has led to this.

Analyzing the "Press Charter" AAValiyev shows that the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic has taken serious steps to create a legal framework for the development of the press and journalism. Parliament on October 30, 1919, "the press about the statute" was adopted on the legal basis of the established media. This is the first legislative act regulating the activities of a variety of press and print business in the country. The Charter consists of two parts. There are 20 points in the first part, and three in the second. The first paragraph of the Charter declares freedom of the press, saying "no government will be required by the government". In the second paragraph, "not being accountable for a trial" was brought to the attention. In the third paragraph, the Chief Inspector of Press Affairs under the General Government Office was entrusted with administrative and general supervision. In this legislative act, which deems the freedom of speech and press in Azerbaijan as the main priority of the state, and legally justifies pluralism, "the difference between free press and anarchy press" was defined as "as is the case" by Rasulzade.

At the parliament meeting on October 23, 1919, the bill was submitted for discussion by the editor of "Azerbaijan" Shafibay Rustambeyli. MPs of the "Socialist Party" and "Hummat", who were opposed to the authorities around the project, spoke. Shafibey Rustambeyli, Samad Agamalioglu, Ibrahim Abilov, Nasib bey Yusifbeyli, Aliheydar Garayev, Ahmed Pepinov, MASazulzade and others voiced opinions and proposals on the project at the meeting chaired by Hasan bey Aghayev. In the tense

debate, the Socialists left the hall with a serious objection to the third paragraph of the bill. One of the most notable moments in the discussions is that Mr. Rustambeyli speaks of the European experience of the press regulation of the press. Rustambeyli said that, according to the history of public-political movement in Europe, freedom can not be at an unlimited level. If press and freedom of speech are accepted without limit, people will use it as it wishes. It can aggravate the political situation in the country, increase external threats, strengthen ideological pressure, and eventually damage the newly established state. He showed that, as in all areas, the press should be subject to the law. After intense discussions, the law was passed. The law for the first time "the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan Akhbaris" in the November 27 and 27 issues were published in December 1919 [3, 131-132].

The newly adopted charter has allowed the country's information space to be protected from alien influences and the establishment of a normal media system. The Charter, which meets the legal requirements of the leading European countries, has also paved the way for progressive journalistic traditions in Azerbaijan and has deprived it of privacy, instability and non-professionalism.

As you can see, the Azerbaijani government and the parliament are in line with the press and publishing requirements of the time a number of decisions have been made to establish. For example, in parliament's judgment of October 30, 1919, it was reported that the release, printing and sale of press, lithography and similar businesses were free. It is no coincidence that freedom of speech, press and conscience had reached a high level in Azerbaijan at that time. First Republic, Ukraine's ambassador to Turkey, then Joseph Chamanzaminli "The writer ought to do?" Question answering modern period "language of freedom, freedom of the pen" had the answer [4].

If there were only 40 newspapers in the period from the creation of "Ekinchi" newspaper until May 1918, the number of newspapers in the period of the 23-month

rule of the Popular Front was about 200. The reasons for this extraordinary growth statistikasındaki periodicals, first of all the existing democratic system of counter-tolerant approach to opposing ideas, debates and so on dis iyalara kus was associated with the challenge. One of the main facts here is that most of the leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Azerbaijan are journalists. Democratically-oriented media are sensitive to the issues that concern people, touches on issues that are waiting for their solution, promotes ideas of freedom, independence, Turkism, and conducts some kind of political enlightenment [3 , 117].

The activity of the Press Charter, which is distinguished by its democratic content, has been short and short, since after its entry into the Soviet Empire, this important document has also lost its legal force.

Although the Soviet era has ideological seal to the press, it has played an important milestone in the development of the establishment and the regulatory framework of this important institution of the political system.

Legal-political reform of 1978 led to a qualitatively new stage in the development of national press. The Constitution of the Azerbaijan SSR adopted in that yearIt was approved by Heydar Aliyev as the state language of the Azerbaijani language. Just as the Azerbaijani language as a state language has become a major event in the history of the Azerbaijani press and in general the development of the Azerbaijani language. Therefore, the creation of such a legal, political, constitutional basis for the development of the language has opened new horizons for the development of the Azerbaijani press [5].

After the restoration of its independence in the late 20th century, Azerbaijan rebuilt the processes that remained intact in the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in many areas of public life, complex reforms were carried out in the field of information,

ensuring freedom of thought, speech, press and mass media important work has been done.

The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On mass media" in 1992 created conditions for the creation of new media. In 1990, the publication an "SES", "Justice", "clarity", "Mirror", "Iki Sahil" Newspapers line ones - "525", "7 days", "Yeni Azerbaijan" newspapers joined.

1992 From March 15 to the television and April 2 , 1993, From the press censorship was imposed.

Today the existence of the independent Azerbaijan state, its democratic traditions and institutions, and the successful continuation of these traditions are directlyrelated to the name of Heydar Aliyev, who created their solid foundation . The existence of human rights, political pluralism and civil society in Azerbaijan finds its confirmation both in the independent activity of the mass media forming as a democratic institution and in the legal framework and guarantees for their development. These decrees and decrees have played an exceptional role in the formation and development of independent media in Azerbaijan.

In June 1993, in the aftermath of the Azerbaijan a completely new stage in the development of the media has begun. That's it Free activity of press agencies in the republic and period elimination of artificial obstacles to development, legislation to improve the bases, material and technical supply of newspapers Implementation of consistent measures in the field of improvement started. V society Azerbaijan as a model of its own development 1 993 since the human rights of speech and of the press a number of international conventions on freedom of expression, acceded to treaties [6 , 125].

The first Constitution of the independent Republic of Azerbaijan, adopted

on November 12, 1995, provides freedom of speech, opinion and information, the right of everyone to receive and disseminate information, and the inadmissibility of censorship on the mass media.

In modern times, an important milestone in the development of free press and independent media in Azerbaijan begins with the abolition of censorship on the media in 1998. That year The work carried out in accordance with the Decree "On additional measures to ensure freedom of speech, opinion and information in the Republic of Azerbaijan", signed by the Head of State, created fundamental conditions for increasing the effectiveness of the mass media activity mechanism. Decree of the Head of the Department for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press and Other Mass Media under the Cabinet of Ministers was abolished, the Decree of 16 April 1992 on the establishment of military censorship and the 15 April 1993 decree on the application of control over all information dissemination was considered lost.

Abolition of censorship in a democratic society for the future is going through a pluralistic information policy and accelerated the *lməsini* conditioned. Other measures envisaged by the Decree provide for the development of independent media, the freedom of speech, information and opinion provided by international law and the Constitution of Azerbaijan, and enriched the country's information policy [7].

In 1998, Azerbaijan was the first republic in the CIS to receive state control over the media. A year later, in 1999, the Law on Mass Media was adopted. The adoption of this law was one of the important steps in qualitative enrichment and improvement of the normative legal framework regulating relations in this field. It was a progressive law that regulates the development of the media, regulates the state, society and media relations and enriches the relevant legal framework. This document also contributed to the elimination of bureaucratic obstacles that hindered media development. State registration was abolished, and the procedure for the establishment of press releases was somewhat simplified. To do so,

it was enough to submit a petition to the Ministry of Justice.

2000 year March month By the order of Heydar Aliyev, "Mass in 2000-2001 information tools material-technical Conditions improved - all to the "Program of measures approved has been done.

At present, modernization processes in all areas have accelerated. At present the state and society of Azerbaijan live in a qualitatively new stage of development, modernize all spheres of social life, apply information and communication technologies meeting the world standards, people's well-being rises [8]. As a result of modernization, transformation and renewal of all institutions of the society, including the media, takes place. At the same time, modernized media also influence the state's modernization policy. The mass media has a tendency toward the formation of a liberal democratic values, publicity, freedom of thought and expression, political, ideological, cultural pluralism, tolerance, dialogue, compromise, consensus culture, public opinion, critical attitude towards reality, political culture, national idea and ideology, and influences the formation of traditions, defending the national-state interests, becomes one of the major factors in the state's socio-political, social modernization policy [9].

As it is known, in 2001, when the Republic of Azerbaijan entered the Council of Europe, it undertook several commitments. One of them is related to media reform. These reforms mainly reflect the improvement of media legislation in line with existing democratic standards in this area. The content of legal acts, adopted in 2001 in the area of freedom of the press and information that reflects the key aspects and aspect of the state's information policy, confirms the successful implementation of these reforms (in fact, the initial emblems of these reforms were incorporated in the 1995 Constitution and 1998 and subsequently found in acts of information legislation (for example, the prohibition of censorship, etc.).

On December 27, 2001, the head of the state signed an Order "On Additional

Measures to Raise Public Awareness for the Mass Media". It was stated in the decree that the freedom of speech and the press in Azerbaijan, the development of free thought and political pluralism, and the unobstructed intervention in all spheres of public life have created some specific problems among the public officials and civil servants in the country through mass media. On the one hand, the freedom of information society and media rights, personal rights and freedoms gozlənilməməsində balance speaks for itself. On the other hand, the principles of freedom of information and tolerance are not properly utilized due to the low level of professionalism and professionalism of some journalists.

Moreover, the difference between the abundance of press and the society's real need, and the competition created in the conditions of free market relations, have also fueled many media outlets with financial problems. The order to overcome these problems, as well as logistical and financial base of mass media and the strengthening of the House of speech, freedom of information and insight in order to create more opportunities for a Several events, including a license for private television and radio stations and radio frequencies with the legislation to improve the provision of independent TV and radio broadcasting companies in the expansion and improvement of the technical state of broadcasting measures, the spread of foreign channels in Azerbaijan in accordance with law and regulation. was intended.

On March 15, 2003, at the I Congress of Azerbaijani journalists, the Azerbaijani Press Council was set up to regulate relations existing between the media and the public and the government. Establishment of the Press Council had a positive impact on the elimination of poverty in this area. Creating Journalists' Professional Code has played an important role in solving problems among media organizations.

On June 20, 2005, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan signed an Order on holding the 130th jubilee of the National Press of Azerbaijan. The decree states: "Today, continuing the policies and traditions of Heydar Aliyev in the state-press relations, the Azerbaijani government has taken steps to create normal conditions for the media, to ensure its influence on society's life, to play a role in the processes of democratization, and to fully realize the right of citizens and journalists to receive information. sees it. In the globalization and information age, there is a need to ensure that all state bodies operate in the same way as professionalism, and that effective transparency is also in place in order to activate their public relations.

Under present conditions, the state has the task of establishing normal, business relationships with the media, respecting journalists' right to information, and co-operating with the media. In addition, it is declared that the state is interested in strengthening the independence of the press, its financial base, financial support, journalists' professionalism and journalistic influence, and concrete measures are taken to do so. The role of the Press Council as a public self-regulatory body should be increased in the absence of a state body regulating relations in the field of press and information. The Press Council should play an increasingly active role in the civil-affairs regulation of the state-press, civil-media relations, journalistic ethics, protection of journalists' rights, and the enhancement of access to information. More pressing and all media outlets are more focused on objectivity, professionalism, impartiality, high national consciousness and patriotism, [1, 0].

On July 21, 2005, President Ilham Aliyev signed decrees on Awarding the Press Officers of Azerbaijan, Order of Honorary Titles to the Press Workers of Azerbaijan, as well as Financial Aid to the Media. In 2005,

the Milli press, the establishment of the 130th anniversary of the Azerbaijani President Heydar Aliyev's policy is successfully continued, "Honored Journalist" the name of the restoration of the country's leading media representatives of the higher awards, as well as the "Progress" Medal of editorial offices once and for all provided financial assistance.

The concept of state support for the press The signing is between the public institution and the media Cooperation in the development of highly efficient, mass economic independence of the media as well as Increase the professionalism of media representatives, their citizens for the purpose of strengthening the role of society in building gave birth. President Ilham Aliyev's Decree on Establishment of the State Support Fund for the Development of Mass Media under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on April 3, 2009, states that state support for the development of mass media in the country This is of great importance for the practical implementation of the issues reflected in the Concept [6 , 152].

In 2008, the adoption of the Concept of State Support for Mass Media in power, the development of independent media, strengthening of the national state as a necessary support to confirm trend. This Concept reflects the principal provisions and important principles that will ensure the development of the media, which will serve the interests of the Azerbaijani state and people. At present, the budget allocated to the MEDT is one of the main factors contributing to the reduction of negative trends in the media, along with improving material security of the Azerbaijani press. Most of the terms and conditions contained in the concept of the relevant bodies inevitably healthy, constructive, creative and responsible operation is pushed, and that everyone, everyone, the state and society as a whole desirable, worthy heed [11].

Matbuat workers, housing conditions and their houses for the construction of the President, 2010 July 22, "the press workers to strengthen social protection

measures on the" Order 2010 provided in the budget of the Presidential Reserve Fund of Azerbaijan 5 million manat was allocated to the State Support Fund for Mass Media Development under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, a separate building for 156 apartments was built for journalists.

Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan Dated May 17, 2010, No. 89 "on the rules for registration of state information

resources" Regulation Approved. In accordance with that statute, the state information resources register is formed for the following purposes in the Republic of Azerbaijan: recording and monitoring of state information resources; coordination of design, creation and use of information systems with state information resources, their assurance and protection means; operational, accurate and up-to-date information exchange mechanisms, including the creation of a national information space, including existing and newly created information resources; Support for the organization of registrations and information exchange between register and local registries of information resources; unification of classifications and software-technical solutions in the field of information; Providing transparency to prevent discrimination and repetition in the creation of information resources; evaluation of the effectiveness of the creation and utilization of state information resources; supporting the implementation of state programs and e-services projects on transition to information society; Assisting individuals and legal entities in the protection of intellectual property rights established by law; creation of conditions for exchange of experience among the subjects creating and using information resources, stimulating the application of advanced technologies; provision of state bodies with information on information resources of legal entities and individuals in accordance with the legislation, determination of statistical indicators and organization of relevant reporting; ensuring the rights of

citizens to access information and protect personal data [1 2].

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 23, 2011 "On some measures in the field of electronic services rendered by public authorities", state bodies have organized electronic services in all fields in accordance with their activities. A single e-government portal "www.e-gov.az" has been created to ensure the organization of e-services on the principle of "one-stop shop".

Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 26 September 2012 "On Measures to Improve Information Security Activity" is among the most important legal acts regulating relations on information security. In accordance with the Decree coordination of the activities of state and non-state information infrastructure subjects, their users, assessment and management of risk in cybersecurity, the preparation and implementation of national training and retraining programs for the protection, stability and continuity of information processes in the country, protection of information resources of state bodies, prevention, the State Agency for Special Communication and Information Security of the Special State Protection Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan was established on the basis of the Department of Special Communication and Information Security of the Special State Protection Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan in order to provide enlightenment [1 3].

Dövlət orqanlarının fəaliyyətində şəffaflığın artırılması, hesabatlılığın təmin edilməsi, qərarların qəbulu və idarəçilikdə ictimaiyyətin iştirakının genişləndirilməsi, yeni informasiya texnologiyalarının tətbiqi üçün Azərbaycan Prezidentinin 2012-ci il 5 sentyabr tarixli Sərəncamı ilə "Açıq Hökumətin təşviqinə dair 2012-2015-ci illər üçün Milli Fəaliyyət Planı" Approved. The document facilitates the access to information, regularly informs the public about

its activities, improves the functioning of the single electronic database of normative legal acts, expansion of public participation in the activities of public authorities, improvement of e-services, enhancing transparency in the field of tax audits and audits, activities in the field of tax audits and audits, and awareness-raising and co-operation in the promotion of open government [7].

The President of the country's space industry development and information security to ensure "signed by the Republic of Azerbaijan space industry and telecommunications satellites into orbit on" instruction, as well as the approval of the "cosmic industry in Azerbaijan on establishment and development of the State Program" Azerbaijani global satellite family member transformation, and the creation and application of satellite technologies .

Under the constitution adopted attributable by its democratic provisions in the further development specifying information, opinion and speech, freedom of the press and legal basis of the law, following the inability to dur "On mass media", "Television and Radio Broadcasting" "On Freedom of Information", "On Information, Information and Information Protection", "On Electronic Document and Electronic Signature", "On Telecommunications", "On State Secrets", "On Communications", "On Copyright and Related Rights" "On the Procedure for Considering Citizens' Appeals," and so on.

Publications for a long time si registered with the Ministry of Press and Information was the only body. However, after the adoption of the Law on State Registration of Legal Entities on February 6, 1996 some changes took place in this area. Thus, the Ministry of Justice registered the first edition was to be printed, and then agree to operate THOUSAND-in prevents - the license was sold. " On mass media " the new law comes into force, then get a special license to operate the press, as a special state registration

rules adopted by the civilized world, it was undemocratic.

However, this Law was partly touched upon the legal framework of electronic media, focusing mainly on the legal regulation of the media's activities, and not containing its essential features. Only on October 8, 2002, the main principles of television and radio broadcasting, regulating the activity of electronic media, state regulation of TV and radio broadcasting of the Republic of Azerbaijan, special regulation for broadcasting - licensing rules, procedures for organizing broadcasting, as well as the rights and obligations of the broadcaster and others. The law "On Television and Radio Broadcasting" has entered into force. This law, which forms the legal basis of the electronic media, has made great progress in the rapid progress of electronic journalism [14].

On 25 June 2002, after the adoption of the Law on Television and Radio Broadcasting, on the approval of the Statute on the National Television and Radio Council, The National Broadcasting Council was established as a regulatory body in this area with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 5 October 2002. The Council's main objectives are to regulate the activities of television and radio broadcasting, to protect their independence and public interest in broadcasting, and to monitor compliance with the legislation on television and radio broadcasting. Under the organization's charter, the Council prepares and implements a single development concept of the broadcasting-information space; defines technical and quality standards and norms of TV and radio broadcasting; grants a special license for television and radio broadcasting and holds a competition for that purpose; "Public Television and Radio Broadcasting" the Respublikasının Organizations groups according to the Law on Broadcasting Board nomination to the work of the wheel organize it [15].

In 2004, a new draft law "On Public Television and Radio Broadcasting" was elaborated and adopted by the Council of Europe experts.

On September 30, 2005, the Law on Access to Information was adopted. The adop-

tion of this law was a major step forward in the country to provide more freedom of information access for journalists and ordinary citizens.

The main purpose of the law was to express in Article 1 r. Under the same article, the purpose of the law is to create conditions for the fulfillment of public affairs, other public functions, and the comprehensive and comprehensive control of society, individual citizens. To ensure that control is complete and fully implemented in accordance with the principles of democratic, law-governed and open society, the law serves to ensure that everyone has access to public information on a barrier-free and equal basis. Open Society Principles require that all societies and individual individuals be knowledgeable about what they are doing and how they affect their everyday life, so that people can influence the work, plans, workflows and influence them when necessary. An open society can only be where there are high democratic values [16 , 134].

"Access to Information" qanun tasks in a variety of media owners. For this purpose, the information holder must designate an information officer or, if necessary, establish a structural division on information issues. The knowledge holder is obliged to periodically train information workers and to create conditions for them to fulfill their legal obligations.

Name the bathroom anunun One of the advantages is a matter of what information can be disclosed. This is stated in Article 29 of the Law. One of the other advantages is the fact that the information holder's disclosure of information is clearly defined in the law. The informant should disclose a number of information that has been created or obtained as a result of the exercise of public responsibilities, in order to provide the interests of the society more easily and more effectively, to reduce the infrequently requested information inquiries [1, 7 , 74].

The information owner should disclose the following information in a way that is more or less accessible to the public, to reduce the number of informational inquiries, or to create public information: generalized statistical information, including generalized

statistics of offenses and administrative offenses; budget forecasts; statutes on structural divisions of state bodies; Guidelines on the activities of state bodies and municipalities; staffing schedules of state bodies and municipalities, names, surnames, phone numbers, e-mail addresses of officials working in those departments, as well as information on their education and qualifications; reports on the activities of state bodies and municipalities; names and surnames of employees in the governing bodies of legal entities performing public functions, e-mail addresses; conditions, results of state and municipal procurements as well as information on sale of state and municipal property, change of property rights on it; Information on loans, grants, terms and use of information holders defined by Article 9.1 of the Law; when draft normative acts are forwarded for approval or approval; from the date of entry into force of normative legal acts; information on the activities of legal entities performing public functions, information on their income and expenses; reports on the execution of the state budget and consolidated budget; the environment, environmental damage and hazardous environmental impacts, and so on.

Information holder and affiliated persons should not be liable for information acquisition and shall be liable for unlawful refusal to provide information. Norms related to the criminal-law protection of communications in the field of computer information are defined in Chapter 30, Cybercrime. These norms criminalize the following actions by publicly declaring a dangerous act and establish criminal responsibility for their commitment.

The law "On State Secrets" regulates relations arising in connection with secrecy, protection and use of information, confidentiality or disclosure of confidentiality in order to ensure the security of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The law of the state authorities and officials in the state secret and protec-

tion of the powers of state secret list of information, the state secret conduct and confidentiality principles, d, State secret is not and confidential data, meter data in secrecy rates and these data carriers privacy ghosts, m data in the secret, their carriers confidentiality rule, m the information provided in relation with confidentiality of the citizens, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the same information, the ownership restriction, d, State secret information carrier details, m data in declassification procedures, d, State declassification of information carriers secrecy rules are identified, as well as the disposal of secret information, d, state secret protection, d, state secrets safety funding, Responsibility for violation of the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on state secrets, control over securing of state secrets, etc. the provisions of this Convention.

Criminal - Procedural Code of the investigation and the data collected during the investigation establishes the rules for the protection of spreading.

The secret of the lawyer, the secret of the notary, the secret of a doctor, the secret of banking, the secrecy of the bank, the secrecy of the journalist's information resources, are regulated by the relevant legislative acts.

"İnformasiya, informasiyalaşdırma və informasiyanın mühafizəsi haqqında" 3 aprel 1998-ci il tarixli Azərbaycan Respublikası Qanununun "Qanunun təsir dairəsi" adlanan 1-ci maddəsində göstərilir ki, "... bu Qanun informasiyanın yığılması, işlənməsi, saxlanması, axtarışı, yayılması əsasında informasiya formation of resources, information systems, technologies and their establishment and use of them, regulates the relationships arising in connection with the protection of information and defines the rights of subjects involved in information processes".

As you can see, the law largely regulates informational relationships. Unfortunately, Article 2 of the same law, called "Basic Concepts," did not give a legal definition of the information relationships.

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Freedom of Information" of 19 June 1998 regulates the relations arising in connection with the exercise of freedom of information. The law provides for freedom of information, the freedom of information and its exchange, the objective, fullness and truthfulness of the information, the legitimacy of the search, acquisition, use, dissemination and protection of information, the preservation of the mystery of everyone's private and family life, safety based on progressive principles.

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Combating Terrorism" also regulates issues related to the provision of necessary information to the society regarding terrorist acts. Thus, under Article 11 of the Act, information on terrorist acts during anti-terrorism operations is provided to the public in the form and volume determined by the head of the operational headquarters or the public relations officer of the operational headquarters. The following information is not permitted:

- 1) on tactics and techniques of conducting anti-terrorist operations;
- 2) Information on the obstacles to the conduct of anti-terrorist operations that endanger the lives and health of people in the zone of operations against terrorism or beyond the limits of this zone;
- 3) information that justifies terrorism or serves their propaganda;
- 4) Persons participating in anti-terrorist operations and assisting in the conduct of such operations [1, 8].

According to media law experts, there are both useful and harmful aspects of presenting terrorist messages to the public as it is through media. The benefits of such information to the public are as follows: society has the opportunity to receive free and uncensored information, so that it can be prevented by the state and other provocations that can be disseminated against it, confidence in the power structures of the

state, confidence in the state, media coverage of the events. As for terrorism, it is against the harmful side of the public offering: the incitement of the incident to encourage other criminal groups, the more attention you keep to the news can be a source of terrorists' heroic image and errors, and a tactic to use.

On the other hand, live broadcasting of ongoing terrorist attacks on the media is inadmissible. Broadcasting is mainly carried out in close proximity to power structures that are trying to put an end to terrorism. If the terrorists have the opportunity to watch TV, the terrorist act can take longer, more horrible consequences. At the same time, the main emphasis in terrorist attacks is that it is dangerous for the state to overturn the power structures trying to cross the scene. This can lead to chaos in the community, the formation of a lack of confidence [17, 103].

Terrorism is a global threat factor not only isolating individual states, but also the international community as a whole. In modern age forms of terrorism, and malicious manifestations of humanity are rapidly changing. Along with traditional types of explosions and destruction, information terrorism has also been widely used. However, the Law on Combating Terrorism does not specifically stipulate information terrorism. However, information terrorism can inflict severe blows on the interests of the individual, society and the state, and sometimes to overcome the serious consequences (such as the state's economic system as a result of cyber attacks, state information resources, etc.) is more difficult and problematic than eliminating becomes. This type of terrorism should also be specified in the law and its understanding, ways of characterizing it, as a whole, the legal regulation of the relations arising in this area.

Legislative acts regulating information relations may also include the Law of the Azerbaijan Republic "On Advertising". As it is seen from the legitimate advertisement law, advertising itself is actually a fact (as under article 2.0.1 of the law, advertisers need to attract the advertiser's attention to any form by using various means and methods, to shape and maintain their interests, is the information published to promote the com-